THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

But Chattel Slavery in the Carolinas require Northern tools and dupes-War for territory, that be boundary of Free Labor might be placed at a gester distance from the castles of the cotton-lords Mississippi-War for speculation, that there light be jobs for our disinterested money-brokers. obs for bankrupt politicians, contracts for decaying tatesmen-War to create rusps (!) in which to evest our money-War for more territory, that seditical services of a character most abhorrent to a free people might be paid out of the lands of the conquerors-War to test Candidates for the Presidency, who are to be considered as eminently at for that high office, if their led soldiers have triamphed over Indians, Mexicans, Negroes and Spanards, although these candidates may have never nce exhibited a single qualification for civil rule, in sake, so that our fellow citizens may no longer be able to taunt the oppressors of India, China, Algeria Poland and the Circassians with avarice and cruelty, without receiving for an answer (in which there would be more truth than poetry) what fol-

"I am in blood Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more. Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The election for Members of the Legislature of Nova Scotia was held on the 5th inst. In the Town and County of Halifex the Liberals triumphed over the Conservatives.

OFFICE SEEKERS .- A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from New York, trusts that Mr. Secre-tary Walker will be better treated in Boston than be was in New York; for, says he, "Is it not a burning shame that an eminent statesman cannot be allowed to seek health and recreation without being beset and bulgered by a horde of lean, lank, lantern-jawed, syco-

The appealer side of the river is still in possession of the wait in New York; for, says he, "is it not a burning than that an eminent stateman cannot be allowed to seek health and recreation without being beset and bulgered by a hord of lean, lank, insteroj-we do, 3 cophatic, unprincipled office seekeys."

DUEL IS ARKANSAL-We regret to see that our finad Albert Pike, the Arkansas Poet, has been sphing a duel somewhere in the Cherokee Nation, with C. S. Rosen, also a Volunteer. We feared Albert volunteering for the war would lead to no good, and ow we see it. A Whig Poet, with a New England education, should have kept out of such business. We shall have been still been such as the containing the state of the st

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBU

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1847.

Farmers' Club .... Correspondence of The Tribune. lot few members were present. The Secretary, Mr.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. VII. NO. 112.

The betrayers of young Freedom are always welcomed by crowned despots. They hope there will be no turning point, but that the American land goodle to issue an invitation for the Long laland goodle to exhibit the facts and reasons why the lands could not be cultivated; for Mr. Wakeman said the Brocklyn Institute had asserted that these land could be cultivated. Dr. Peak said he had become ment ascertained that these lands could be cultivated.
Edwin Williams said that some of Mr. Schuyler's waste
lands in Saratogs County were once deemed as worthless as the lands on Long Island, and are now worth
from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

Life in the North-west.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.
PRAIRIE L. A. CROSSE, June 3, 1847. Prairie La Crosse is a name given to a point on the Mississippi River, which probably will at some future day become a town. There are some four or five buildings here, two of which are indian trading houses. The opposite side of the river is still in possession of the Winnebago Indians, and it is the facility with which these miscrable wretches part with their money, furs, blankets, etc. which induces the trader to follow them up so closely.

AN EDITORIAL ACCOMMODATION —We are grat in the law School at the balls to enter upon its duties in the Law School at the commencement of the scales and her law School at the commencement of the scales and the Law School at the commencement of the

July 17. Things in Russia-The Great Imperial Rall-

To day had been fixed by appointment to go to Alexandroffsky with Major Whistler, and visit the Locomotive Establishment of Messrs. Harrison, Winans & Eastwick, of whom I have before some of the remarkable places of the city. Leavplace, by the foot of Peter the Great's Equestrian Statue, perched upon its chiseled rock, by the conspicuous object from all quarters, and which the ians affirm will scarce be second to St. Peter's mg mese, I say, we dashed flown the Nevskoi, which extends for three versts from the Admiralty square, and were glad to exchange the joiting and rattling over the execrable stone pavement for the smooth rolling along the wooden part of the Nevskoi.

of those in long blue cloaks, Roman helmets and has buildings and gay model of St. Peter's, with its semicircle portico, and which two years labor completed—the fire tower with its apparatus for signalizing fires, and on which the watchmen are always treading with ceaseless step their narrow skirted by one of the branches of the News, where were countless numbers of those rude craft that bring down the rivers and lakes the great staples of Russia to this place for a market and foreign ex-port. Grain, Tallow, Hemp, Pitchwood, and many were loaded with Hay. Some, indeed, of these un-gainly arks come from the Caspian, with which, by means of short canals connecting some of their contractions of the caspian, which which, by means of short canals connecting some of their

jects by the road-side, behold us at Alexandroffsky, which, as seven versts distance from the Admiralty, is a manufacturing village, where, apart from the Locomotive works, are several other manufactories, as of cotton, glass, porcelain and such like. The glass manufactory is a royal establishment and turns out excellent work; not quite equal to Bohemia perhaps, but nevertheless some that would do credit to any establishment. But a particular second

which is done with exactness and in any form, whether a circle or in right lines, by machinery, the plates being placed on a carriage, which carried them directly under the punching apparatus, and, that being finished, took them through a set of shears for trimming—the whole being set to cut and punch in any form, and requiring but comparatively little care from the workmen, who deliver the plates ready to be shaped and put together.—From this we went through the part where, with endless clanking, the pieces were being riveted together to make boilers, tenders, and such like.—Here were several unfinished Locomotives upon wheels, gannt, spectral things they were, upon wheels, gannt, spectral things they were, upon which many workmen were basy fitting them for future being, when, shricking with their copper lungs, they should rush whizzing, coughing, rattling across the plains of Russia, frightening the wolves and bears in their swamps, and bearing witness to the march of improvement in Russia. After this came the molding and casting works, and we wit nessed the process of casting a heavy stand for a steam engine. The long bearded minjeks, with their black caps and kuftans, engaged over the work, the lurid light of the melted metal resting strongly upon them, gave an almost diabolical effect to the scene. After this came the preparation of the heavier castings, by trimming, turning, planing, gouging, mortising and what not. Every operation to be performed had its appropriate machine, and heavy masses of rough iron were seen turned out in every shape and form requisite, and ready to be put into the machine they were to form a part of, and all by steam power, directed by men. Iron was being bored, chiseled and planed like so much wood. There were here some very heavy apparatus for their work. I inquired the weight of one lathe which I noticed from its size—the castings for it, fit was not upon a stand, weighed 19 tons, they told me. From this we went through a long range, where hundreds of workmen were employed in

were all the ground-tier of shops, was of arched stone.

There, I was more than ever struck with the number of labor-saving machines, many of them the invention of the enterprising proprietors, and which are as yet in use in no other establishment. There did not seem to be a part of a locomotive, no matter how small or trivial, that had not its peculiar apparatus for shaping and forming it. Take, for example, the making of the brass balls used for weights to safety-valves and such like: these are generally turned by hand, requiring much care and continual measuring during the processof turning in order to have them of an equal form. Here was a machine for proving them, that anybody could tend without other care than to regulate a screw occasionally, the chisel revolving on an axis completely round the ball to be turned, and thus turning out a perfect sphere.

sionally, the chisel revolving on an axis completely round the ball to be turned, and thus turning out a perfect sphere.

So for bolts, nuts, screws, boxes; and in fact all the minor parts of their work had each some laborsaving process to go through, which turned them out ready made: and so of parts of the locomotive many of them come through the machines requiring merely to be put together to be ready for service.

Take, for example, the connecting rods: every portion and every process to be gone through in making them is by machinery, requiring merely overlooking and directing. Instead of, as in the ordinary manner, forging the places it know nothing of these things technically.) at the ends for the boxes to fit in, they forge the shaft entire, and then by means of a machine cut out from the solid metal a square piece, corresponding in size with the box to be let in, say three or four inches square by somewhat over an inch in thickness. These are, as are many other portions of their work, as I said before, completely finished and ready to be put together by machinery, without even requiring the finishing touches from a file.

There was another machine for shoping, as it was called, by which rough parts of the work that here tofore it has been considered indispensable to finish with a file and by hand, owing to the impossibility of getting at them by the ordinary horizontal or upright planing machines, are now made smooth in an amazingly short time, and a great deal of manual labor is thus saved; indeed, they tell me they have every little use for a file in their works for finishing, the machinery doing all its work in a finished

stances at length, but fear being tedious.

After this we commenced with the car-shops, and these especially must be an object of automatical properties. or's republican drosky, and followed on after ing the tool they use, are very expert working the toward Alexandroffsky. Our route lay by

of ten finished ones are started for the city and put in the Government repositories till wanted. Com-

ntees given in from the Time Office has just

of workmen now employed being 1,900.
We then went through some rooms where were clerks scribbling and men drafting models for machines and new improvements, and also for machinery ordered; for, apart from their Government contract, they also do private work.

Then we passed through the Passport Office, where a man was receiving the passports and given

of the St. Petersburgh a Moscow Railroad, (which by the way, will be com-pleted in 49.) proposed that an establishment should be started to make the machinery, locomotives and such like that would be needed for the road. He met with much opposition to his plan, as it was thought much loss must be incurred by the Go-vernment in building machinery under so many disadvantages here, which could be bought in England at the lowest rates that they could be made for under the most advantageous circum-stances.

He, however, contended that even if, in the first He, however, contended that even h, in the inst-place, it cost more. Russia would thus render her-self independent of other nations either in the mak-ing, repairing or managing their machines and en-gines, and she would in the end, beside raising up-a corps of her own workmen and engineers, be-able to make as cheaply and as well as England.

able to make as cheaply and the accordingly in-duced to come ver here three gentlemen —Messrs. Harrison, Winans and Eastwick—well known at home as celebrated engine builders. With these His arguments succeeded, and he accordingly induced to come - were here three gentlemen—Messrs. Harrison, Winans and Eastwick—well known at home as celebrated engine builders. With these the Emperor made a contract to farnish, within six years, 200 locomotives, 5.800 trucks, 70 passenger cars, 380 platform cars, &c. &c. The contract amounted to about 6,000,000 silver roubles; and as the "high contractor of the first part" did not conceive it possible that this could be finished in six years, our Americans easily had a clause inserted, that they should receive money for the work as fast as finished—that is, at the expiration of each month, and by the end of this year—say a little over three years from the time of commencing—they will have finished up their contract and got their money, and the locomotives and cars will be taking a long rost preparatory to being brought into use. The conditions of the contract were, that the Emperor should give them, for the six years, the use of some machine works at Alexandroffsky, in which was already a considerable amount of suitable machinery; and as a consideration for the use of them, all the machinery they should introduce and use there should, on their giving up the works, appertain to him. The amount of machinery they have thus put up here is worth about \$150,000.

Appertaining to the works—as there are to all properties in Russia—were some 500 serfs. These our Americans contracted to take and employ, giving them 3,000 roubles a month, or 6 roubles (not quite \$5) per head, together with a portion of flour and wood. The houses in which these lived were of course a part of the establishment.

They also had the privilege of importing all articles, as coal, iron, steel, &c. for use in the works, duty free. All these came from England, the Siberian iron being too expensive. They get for their work about the same prices, I

ness; and none deserve more richly the harvest they are reaping in return for their enterprise.

They have sometimes had in the works as many as 3,000 hands; their present number, as I said before, is about 1,900; and their works cover a space of 160 acres. These workmen are near three-quarters serfs. Some explanation concerning these serfs may be necessary: Every estate in Russia is counted, instead of by its acres, by its number of serfs, many of which, particularly near large towns, do not remain upon the estate, but buy their time-subject, however, to recall at any moment by their masters—for a stipulated rate per annum, depending on the situation of the estate and the capacity of the man. For example, the 90,000 serfs employed in St. Petersburgh, who come from the country, pay from 10 to 60 silver roubles per annum. These, when they leave their owners, are furnished with a passport, by which means the authorities of the places they would pass through let them go on freely. When they hire out to any one, this passport is given up to their new master, who has thus a sort of guaranty—and a very strong one, too—that the man will not quit him. The 30,000 men supployed under the direction of Maj. Whistler in Summer, along the Railroad, are all serfs, and come from all portions of Russia, some a thousand or two from all portions of Russia, some a thousand or two

time of their owners and seek employment. When they are received, their passort is taken and num-bered and a corresponding number given to them on a brass ticket, which they have to show, as I owing to their habit of implicit obedience. One of these seris does not know what it is to dispute an order if told to jump into the Neva, it is done without a word of comment. They say, moreover,

been converted into good efficient workmen within the last three years. I believe I mentioned before, that Government furnishes the firm a corps of po-lice, numbering 60 soldiers. These stand guard regularly night and day, and give the works the appearance of a military camp.

The Emperor came the other and paid them, for the first time, a visit. He examined everything with attention, asked a great many questions, and apent three hours in going over the works, and ay pressed himself pleased and moreover associated at the celerity with which they worked. To use his own expression to Mr. J. at our presentation to him, he "had not words to express his gratification at the successful manner in which Major Whistler and Messrs. Harrison, Winans and Eastwick had

diamond ring of the value of 1,000 roubles—pro-moted the two Colonels who had been sent out to America and who had recommended Major Whis-tier, to the rank of General—and to the Major gave the Order of St. Anne. a high distinction, but more

the Order of St. Anne. a high distinction, but more honorary than substantial.

I have not spoken of the wages given, except to the Government serfs. A common laborer gets not far from 25 cents per day, and a good experienced workman about a dollar. They have already made at these works some machinery other than for the Railroad, by special contract—a number of steam engines, for example, for Siberia. They thus could have fall employment for their whole works on such contracts, had they no work to do for Government. I mention to this to show the increase of need for machinery here in Russia. I saw also at their works a quantity of thrashing machines, of Yankee invention, which had been made here to be yankee invention, which had been made here to be sent into the interior of Russia. Last of all, I ex-amined a model of the Royal cars, which are to be

our attentive and enterprising friends, well pleased with our visit; and if you have half the interest in reading my rough account of it that I had in seeing. I shall be well satisfied. It is to me one of the most interesting sights of the imperial City, and I would sconer have missed visiting the Hermitage, or Peterboff, or the much vaunted "Islands," than the American establishment at Alexandroffsky. the American establishment at Alexandroffsky.

quantity of clothing for the females; and a subscription paper has been started which aiready, in the active heads of Mesers Hudson & Smith, of the Merchants' Exchange, has obtained nearly \$500. We hear of one case of peculiar distress. A little girl, 12 years old, now on board the Shanunga, by this sudden calamity, has lost father, mother, brother and sister. Many families who came from the same village, in the old world, and who anticipated settling together in some chosen spot of the new, are thus separated forever.

It is estimated that something like \$50,000 or even \$100,000 in specie belonging to the immigrants, went down in the vessel or on the bodies of the lost. One individual lost \$14,000. The hold of the vessel was full of cargo destined for New York, and perhaps insured there.

The vessel was probably insured, if at all, in Europe.

[Boston Travaller.]

FLAX AND FLAX SEED.—The Eaton (O.) Register says that Preble County is the greatest flax growing County in that State or the Union. This year the crop exceeds any previous one, is the quantity some and the yield of seed will be about an average. It is computed that 100,000 bushels of seed will be required for home consumption, leaving 90,000 bushels for market. This, at the price at which seed now rates. 55 cents, will bring into the county the neat sum of \$47,500. The flax crop, if some means of preparing the lint could be devised, would be very profitable. Lint, just as it comes from the brake, is worth \$15 per ton.

Beneral Notices.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassan-st. N. Y.

Water-Cur Establishment, 67 Sond-st N. Y. and Syosect, (Oyster Bay, I. s. Dr. Sazw, the earliest American practitioner and author on Water-Cure, receives patients as above. Those at a distance may, by sending a fee, be advised for a treatment at home. myző if TP New-York Water-Cure Establishment, at is and 29 Fourteenth-st, near Usion-square, is conducted by Drs PEIRSON and MEERER, the latter whom apent a year at Graefenburg, studying the Water-Cure System, as practiced by Priessnitz. until im

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS
FOR FORRIGN PORTS.

FF Letters Bags are open at the office of The Newfort Tribune for all Foreign Forts, and all letters and
newspapers deposited in this office will siways be forwarded by the very carliest vessels. This department is
under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER. Esc.
well-known for many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Lotter Department of
the New-York City Fost Office.
Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz. London, Liverpool,
Glusgow, Ireland, Havre, Marsellies Amsterdam, Bremen,
Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro. Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres,
Ortegon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.)
Maianras, Havana
Office open from 5 A M. till 10 P. M.

DART OF A COUNTRY NEW SPAPER for eals.

The establishment is in a Sourishing condition, and one-haf of it will be sold on reasonable terms. None but a person with capital and a practical printer seed apply for particulate to

Attorial rooms, Tribune Office.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 1980.

CITY ITEMS.

sure of the march and the universal attention that Firemen of New-York.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.-Peter V. Husted was ar rested yesterday and held in the sum of \$500, to answer for a charge of libel on George W. Brown.

arrived at this port was 351; 243 of whom were from Havre and 108 from Hamburgh.

ards, were last night arrested by officers Turner. Has-well and Critteeden, of the Eleventh Ward, charged with steeling \$50 from R. Chements. They were de-tained....Officer Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, yesterday arrested Lettits Lincoln, on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen stable carpet, chairs and stand, worth \$48, the property of John S. Hyatt of No. 250 Eighth 84.

All new subscribers are conflied to a copy of "1844, or the Power of the S. F." or "The Trippings of Ton Pepper, or the Results of Romancing," each work being a handsome volume of 300 page.

All communications should be addressed (post paid) to H Fuller, Editor of New-York Mirror. A limited number of advertisements, relating to the Aris and the Book Trade, inserted on the outer pages.

N. B.—Price of the Delty Evening Mirror, the per annum in advance; one shilling a week when received by carriers and the state of the Communication of the control of the control of the Communication of the Co

of advertisements, relating to the Arts and the Book Trans, inserted on the otter pages.

N. B.—Price of the Daity Evening Mirror, \$0 per annum in drance; one shilling a week when received by parriers and the pages of the pages of the pages. The pages of the pages

Oregon, Merico, Panema, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.)
Oregon, Merico, Panema, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.)
Matanzas, Havana
Office open from 6 A.M. till 10 P. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Prof. E.
U.A. JOHNSON, Rector.—The heatment in the Classific panels of the perceion Ship Letter Orice of The Tribuse for the perceion Ship Letter Orice of The Tribuse for the perceion Ship Letter Orice of The Tribuse for the perceion Ship Letter Orice of The Tribuse for the perceion Ship Letter Orice of The Tribuse for the perceion Ship Letter Orice of the State of the Professor, Parker, State of the Professor of the Professor of the Professor of the Professor of the State of the Professor of the Professor of the Professor of the State of the Professor of the Professor of the Professor of the State of the Professor of the Professor of the Professor of the State of the Professor of the State of the State

S. S. WYCKOFFS, 102 Vessy-s

Aliscellancous.

Harlem Railroad from Groton Fails to Dover Pistes.

Proposals for the grading masonry and bridging of a miles of the New York and Earness Railroad entending from its present termina at Groton Fails to Dover Fisin in Dutchess County, will be received at the office of the Engineer in White Fains, until the lat day of September. The ine ts now prepared for the examination of contractors, and profiles and specifications will be sublimed at the Engineer's office.

The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposals, whether they may be the longed or not and so the second of the contractors and the second of the contractors and profiles and specifications will be sublimed as the Engineer, whether they may be the longed or not any proposals, whether they may be the longed or not any second or so that the contractors and the second of the contractors and the second of the contractors and profiles and second or not any second or not any second or not second or not

py of the safe. E-A correl horse, 8 year in double and single harness, pleases a piece of higher top wagen only two mostle in a set of harsess; one s-cood hand top wagen, a spring cart, satisful for a butcher or proces, a new and made to order, with a set of sevenes, articles will be sold low, as the owner has no for them. To be seen at 70 and 72 Eubhason at ther particulars lequire of E. & J. CHAMBER.

AN INVOICE of some spicadid wood and mebogany Plana Further, in colved—one for \$1% one for

Visiters received from 10 5 dollars for a written delineation with a universally approved of by the city and all who see heart.

NOTICE IS SIRKEY GIVEN, that the "Rew North Secret for promoting Education smooth Control of the Property of